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09/520,435	03/08/2000	J. Andrew Goossen	MFCP.68661	1997

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EXAMINER
BOUTAH, ALINA A

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2143	11

DATE MAILED: 02/05/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application N.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/520,435	GOOSSEN ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	Alina N Boutah	2143	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *13 November 2003* .

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-53* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-53* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☒ The proposed drawing correction filed on *03 June 2003* is: a)☒ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

    If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) _____ .
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

This action is in response to the Amendment received November 14, 2003. Claims 1-53

are currently pending in the present application.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the

basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 15-19, 21-23, 26-28, 30, 31, 33-41 and 43 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as

being anticipated by USPN 6,175,856 issued to Riddle.

Regarding claim 15, Riddle teaches a method in a computer system for transferring a

compressed data image file from a software application running within the computer system to a

device in communication with the computer system, said method comprising:

receiving a file query from the software application, the file query containing a pointer to

a compressed data image file and a designation of a type of compressed data image file

(Abstract; col. 7, line 54 – col. 8, line 17; col. 9, lines 6-13);

comparing the designation of compressed data image file with a data structure containing

data indicative of types of compressed data image files supported by the device (col. 7, line 54 –

col. 8, line 17);

if the device supports the compressed data image file format, passing a pointer to the

compressed data image file and the designation of a type of compressed data image file to query

for to the device (col. 7, line 54 – col. 8, line 17);

if the device is configured to decompress the compressed data file, returning an answer

(col. 7, line 54 – col. 8, line 17);

obtaining a data structure having data indicative of the compressed data image file from

the software application (col. 7, line 54 – col. 8, line 17); and

upon obtaining the data structure, transferring the data image file to the device via a

device driver interface (Abstract; col. 7, line 54 – col. 8, line 17; col. 9, lines 6-13, 40-66).

Regarding claim 16, Riddle teaches the method as recited in claim 15, wherein said

transferring includes performing coordinate transformations to the data image file (col. 7, lines 7-

12).

Regarding claim 17, Riddle teaches the method as recited in claim 15, wherein said

transferring includes performing image processing to the data image file (col. 9, lines 25-28).

Regarding claim 18, Riddle teaches the method as recited in claim 15, wherein said transferring includes passing the transferred compressed image file in a data structure (col. 9, lines 40-54).

Regarding claim 19, Riddle teaches the method as recited in claim 15, wherein the compressed data image file is a JPEG compressed data image file (col. 9, lines 54-56).

Regarding claim 21, Riddle teaches the method as recited in claim 15, further comprising returning a negative answer and receiving an uncompressed data image file from the software application if the device is not configured to receive the compressed data image file (col. 1, lines 31-43).

Regarding claim 22, Riddle teaches one or more computer-readable media having computer-readable instructions for performing the steps recited in claim 15 (col. 25, line 27- col. 26, line 33; see rejection of claim 15).

Regarding claim 23, Riddle teaches a computer system having a memory, an operating system and a central processor being operable to execute the method recited in claim 15 (col. 25, line 27- col. 26, line 33).

Regarding claim 26, Riddle teaches a method in a computer system for transferring a compressed data file from a software application running within the computer system to a device in communication with the computer system, said method comprising:

requesting a determination whether the device is configured to decompress the compressed data file (Abstract; col. 7, line 54 – col. 8, line 17; col. 9, lines 6-13);

receiving a response whether the device is so configured (Abstract; col. 7, line 54 – col. 8, line 17; col. 9, lines 6-13); and

if the device is configured to decompress the compressed data file, transferring the compressed data file to the device (Abstract; col. 7, line 54 – col. 8, line 17; col. 9, lines 6-13).

Regarding claim 27, Riddle teaches the method as recited in claim 26, wherein said requesting includes passing a pointer to the compressed data file and a indication of a type of compressed data file to the computer system (col. 9, lines 40-66).

Regarding claim 28, Riddle teaches the method as recited in claim 26, wherein said transferring includes passing the compressed data file to the device via a data structure (col. 9, lines 40-54).

Regarding claim 30, Riddle teaches the method as recited in claim 26, wherein the compressed data file is a compressed data image file (col. 9, lines 54-56).

Regarding claim 31, Riddle teaches the method as recited in claim 30, wherein the

compressed data image file is a JPEG compressed data image file (col. 9, lines 54-56).

Regarding claim 33, Riddle teaches one or more computer-readable media having

computer-readable instructions for performing the steps recited in claim 26 (col. 25, line 27 - col.

26, line 33).

Regarding claim 34, Riddle teaches a computer system having a memory, an operating

system and a central processor being operable to execute the method recited in claim 26 (figure

3).

Regarding claim 35, Riddle teaches one or more computer-readable media having stored

thereon a data structure, comprising:

(a) data indicating a classification of a compressed data file (col. 9, lines 40-66);

(b) data indicative of a property of the compressed data file (col. 9, lines 40-66); and

(c) data indicative of whether a device is configured to decompress the compressed data

file (Abstract; col. 7, line 54 – col. 8, line 17; col. 9, lines 6-13).

Although Riddle does not expressly teaches fields for indicating the classification,

property, and whether the device is configured to decompress data file, Riddle teaches

combining data into packets before transmitting them to devices (col. 6, lines 19-34). It is

known in the art that data packets inherently contain "fields" in order to identify the contents in

the packets.

Regarding claim 36, Riddle teaches the data structure recited in claim 35, wherein the first field includes data indicating an escape function identifying the classification of the compressed data file (col. 9, lines 40-66).

Regarding claim 37, Riddle teaches the data structure recited in claim 35, wherein the first field includes a numeral identifying the classification of the compressed data file (computer code: StartMovieTalk, col. 12).

Regarding claim 38, Riddle teaches the data structure recited in claim 35, wherein the second field includes a pointer to a compressed data file stored in a memory (col. 17, lines 24-38).

Regarding claim 39, although Riddle does not expressly teaches the data structure recited in claim 35, wherein the second field includes an address to a compressed data file, by the principle of inherency, in a data packet, there is a field that must include an address for identification purposes.

Regarding claim 40, although Riddle does not expressly teach the data structure recited in claim 35, wherein the second field includes a copy of the compressed data file, in order to deliver the data, a copy of the file must be inherently included in the packet.

Regarding claim 41, Riddle teaches the data structure recited in claim 35, wherein the third field includes a numeral indicative of whether the device is configured to decompress the compressed data file (computer code: StartMovieTalk, col. 12).

Regarding claim 43, Riddle teaches the data structure recited in claim 42, wherein the compressed data image file is a JPEG compressed data image file (col. 9, lines 54-56).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-14, 20, 24, 25, 29, 32, 42, and 44-53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over USPN 6,175,856 issued to Riddle in view of Applicants' admitted prior art.

Regarding claim 1, Riddle teaches a method in a computer system for transferring a compressed data file from a software application running within the computer system to a device in communication with the computer system, said method comprising:

receiving a request to transfer a compressed data file to the device from the software application (Abstract; col. 7, lines 54 – col. 8, lines 17);

determining whether the device is configured to decompress the compressed data file (Abstract; col. 7, line 54 – col. 8, line 17; col. 9, lines 6-13);

if the device is configured to decompress the compressed data file, obtaining the compressed data file from the software application (Abstract; col. 7, lines 54 – col. 8, lines 17); and

transferring the data file to the device via a device driver interface (Abstract; col. 7, lines 54 – col. 8, lines 17).

However, Riddle fails to teach the device being a peripheral device. Applicant's admitted prior art teaches a device such as a printer (which is interpreted as being a peripheral device) capable of receiving and processing compressed data files (Specification, page 1, lines 10-11). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ a peripheral device as said device in order to facilitate the transferring of the compressed data file from a software application to a peripheral device.

Regarding claim 2, Riddle teaches the method as recited in claim 1, wherein said receiving a request to transfer a compressed data file includes receiving a data structure from the software application, the data structure containing an indication of a classification of the compressed data file format and a pointer to the compressed data file (col. 9, lines 40-66).

Regarding claim 3, Riddle teaches the method as recited in claim 1, wherein said determining whether the peripheral device is configured to decompress the compressed data file further comprises:

obtaining a device file decompression configuration data structure, the data structure

containing data indicative of compressed data file formats supported by the device (Abstract; col.

7, line 54 – col. 8, line 17; col. 9, lines 6-13, 40-66); and

determining whether the file decompression configuration data structure indicates

whether the device is configured to decompress the compressed data file (Abstract; col. 7, line 54

– col. 8, line 17; col. 9, lines 6-13, 40-66).

However, Riddle fails to teach the device being a peripheral device. Applicant's

admitted prior art teaches a device such as a printer (which is interpreted as being a peripheral

device) capable of receiving and processing compressed data files (Specification, page 1, lines

10-11). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art to employ a peripheral device as said device in order to facilitate the transferring of the

compressed data file from a software application to a peripheral device.

Regarding claim 4, Riddle teaches the method as recited in claim 3, wherein said

determining whether the file decompression configuration data structure indicates whether the

peripheral device is configured to decompress the compressed data file includes:

passing a compressed data file pointer to the device (col. 9, lines 50-56); and

receiving an indication whether the device is configured to decompress the compressed

data file (col. 9, lines 50-56).

However, Riddle fails to teach the device being a peripheral device. Applicant's

admitted prior art teaches a device such as a printer (which is interpreted as being a peripheral

device) capable of receiving and processing compressed data files (Specification, page 1, lines

10-11). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ a peripheral device as said device in order to facilitate the transferring of the compressed data file from a software application to a peripheral device.

Regarding claim 5, Riddle teaches the method as recited in claim 1, wherein said transferring includes performing coordinate transformations to the data file (col. 7, lines 7-12).

Regarding claim 6, Riddle teaches the method as recited in claim 1, wherein said transferring includes performing file processing to the data file (col. 9, lines 25-28).

Regarding claim 7, Riddle teaches the method as recited in claim 1, wherein the compressed data file is a compressed data image (col. 9, lines 54-56).

Regarding claim 8, Riddle teaches the method as recited in claim 7, wherein the compressed data image file is a JPEG image (col. 9, lines 54-56).

Regarding claims 9, 20, 32 and 44, Riddle fails to explicitly teach the compressed data image file as recited in claims 7, 15, 30, and 42, respectively, as being a PNG compressed data image file. Riddle, however, teaches supporting compressed file such as JPEG H.261 and RPZA (Col. 9, lines 49-67). Applicant's admitted prior art teaches conventional devices capable of receiving and processing compressed data files such as JPEG and PNG (Specification, page 1, lines 10-11). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary

skill in the art to support PNG compressed data image file expand the capability of the

transferring of the compressed data from a software application to a device.

Regarding claims 10 and 29, Riddle fails to teach the method as recited in claims 1 and

26, respectively, further comprising the step of receiving an uncompressed data file from the

software application if the device is not configured to receive the compressed data file. Riddle

also fails to teach the device being a peripheral device. Applicant's admitted prior art teaches

decompressing the compressed data file and transferring the uncompressed data file to a

peripheral device if the device is not configured to decompress the compressed data file

(Specification, page 1, line 22 to page 2, line 23; page 19, lines 5-7). At the time the invention

was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate the teaching

of Applicant's admitted prior art into the teaching of Riddle in order to ensure that the receiving

device will receive a data no matter what, and employ a peripheral device as said device in order

to facilitate the transferring of the compressed data file from a software application to a

peripheral device.

Regarding claim 11, Riddle teaches one or more computer-readable media having

computer-readable instructions for performing the steps recited in claim 1 (Abstract; col. 7, lines

54 – col. 8, lines 17; see rejection of claim 1).

Regarding claim 12, Riddle teaches a computer system having a memory, an operating system and a central processor being operable to execute the method recited in claim 1 (figure 3; see rejection of claim 1).

Regarding claim 13, Riddle teaches one or more computer-readable media having computer-executable components comprising:

(a) a device support query component for determining whether a device is configured to decompress a compressed data file associated with an application (Abstract; col. 7, line 54 – col. 8, line 17; col. 9, lines 6-13);

(b) an application interface component for receiving the compressed data file from the application (Abstract; col. 7, line 54 – col. 8, line 17; col. 9, lines 6-13, 40-66); and

(c) a device interface component for transferring the compressed data file to the device (Abstract; col. 7, line 54 – col. 8, line 17; col. 9, lines 6-13, 40-66).

Regarding claim 14, Riddle teaches the media of claim 12, wherein said application interface component includes a compressed data file information transformation component for manipulating data within the compressed data file (col. 1, lines 59-60).

Regarding claim 24, Riddle fails to teach the method as recited in claim 15, wherein the file query, the query response and the file transfer are facilitated by a graphics driver interface and a hardware device driver. Applicant's admitted prior art teaches facilitating a file transfer by a graphics driver interface and a hardware device driver (Specification, page 2, lines 7-23). At

the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to

facilitate the file transfer by a graphics driver interface and a hardware device driver in order to

store the file or sends the file to a spooler for later processing (Specification, page 2, line 10-12).

Regarding claim 25, Riddle fails to teach the method as recited in claim 24, wherein said

hardware device is a printer and said device driver is a printer driver. Applicant's admitted prior

art teaches a device such as a printer capable of receiving and processing compressed data files

(Specification, page 1, lines 10-11). At the time the invention was made, it would have been

obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ a printer as said device and a printer driver

as said device driver in order to facilitate the transferring of the compressed data file from a

software application to a printer.

Regarding claim 42, Riddle teaches the data structure recited in claim 35, wherein the

compressed data file is a compressed data image file (col. 9, lines 54-56). However, Riddle fails

to expressly teach the device being a printer. Applicant's admitted prior art teaches the device

being a printer (Specification, page 1, lines 10-11). At the time the invention was made, it would

have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ a printer as the device because

printer is a conventional device that can receive and process compressed images (Specification,

page 1, lines 10-11).

Regarding claim 45, Riddle teaches a method in a computer system for rendering a compressed data file on a device in communication with a computer system, said method comprising:

receiving a request to send a compressed data file to the device (Abstract; col. 7, lines 54 – col. 8, lines 17);

determining whether the peripheral device is configured to decompress the compressed data file (Abstract; col. 7, line 54 – col. 8, line 17; col. 9, lines 6-13); and

if the device is configured to decompress the compressed data file, sending the compressed data file to the device, whereby the device can render the compressed data file (Abstract; col. 7, lines 54 – col. 8, lines 17).

However, Riddle fails to teach the device being a peripheral device, and if the device is not configured to decompress the compressed data file, then uncompressing the compressed data file and sending the uncompressed data file to the device. Applicant's admitted prior art teaches decompressing the compressed data file and transferring the uncompressed data file to a peripheral device if the device is not configured to decompress the compressed data file (Specification, page 1, line 22 to page 2, line 23; page 19, lines 5-7). At the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to incorporate the teaching of Applicant's admitted prior art into the teaching of Riddle in order to ensure that the receiving device will receive a data no matter what, and employ a peripheral device as said device in order to facilitate the transferring of the compressed data file from a software application to a peripheral device.

Regarding claim 46, Riddle teaches the method as recited in claim 45, wherein receiving said request includes receiving a data structure from the software application, the data structure containing an indication of a type of the compressed data file and a pointer to the compressed data file (col. 9, lines 40-66).

Regarding claim 47, Riddle teaches the method as recited in claim 46, wherein said determining whether the device is configured to decompress the compressed data file further comprises:

obtaining a decompressed-configured data structure, the data structure containing data indicative of compressed-data-file formats supported by the device (col. 7, line 54 – col. 8, line 17); and

determining whether the file decompressing-configuration data structure indicates whether the peripheral device is configured to decompress the compressed data file (Abstract; col. 7, line 54 – col. 8, line 17; col. 9, lines 6-13)..

Regarding claim 48, Riddle teaches the method of claim 45, wherein said peripheral device includes a rendering device (figures 3 and 6).

Regarding claim 49, Riddle fails to teach the method of claim 48, wherein the rendering device is a printer and/or monitor. Applicant's admitted prior art teaches a device such as a printer capable of receiving and processing compressed data files (Specification, page 1, lines 10-11). At the time the invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art to employ a peripheral device as said device in order to facilitate the transferring of the

compressed data file from a software application to a peripheral device.

Regarding claims 50-53, Fails to teach the media and method of claims 13, 15, 26, and

35, respectively, wherein the device is a peripheral device. Applicant's admitted prior art teaches

a device such as a printer (which is interpreted as being a peripheral device) capable of receiving

and processing compressed data files (Specification, page 1, lines 10-11). At the time the

invention was made, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to employ a

peripheral device as said device in order to facilitate the transferring of the compressed data file

from a software application to a peripheral device.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed November 14, 2003 have been fully considered but they are

not persuasive.

In response to Applicant's argument with regards to claim 1 that Riddle does not teach

nor suggest "transferring a compressed data file from a software application running within the

computer system to a peripheral device in communication with the computer system," the Patent

Office respectfully submits that the combination of Riddle and Applicant's admitted prior art

teaches this limitation.

In response to applicant's argument that there is no suggestion to combine the references,

the examiner recognizes that obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the

teachings of the prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some teaching,

suggestion, or motivation to do so found either in the references themselves or in the knowledge

generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. See *In re Fine*, 837 F.2d 1071, 5

USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988) and *In re Jones*, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir.

1992).

Applicant further argues that Riddle fails to teach the "if" limitation in "if the peripheral

device is configured to decompress." Although the "if" clause was not explicitly disclosed in

Riddle, the cited passage in Riddle discloses determining a list of decompressors available on

each recipient, then the sender transmits compressed data to the recipient. In this case,

"determining" is interpreted as a condition similar to "if" as specified in the claim.

Moreover, Applicant argues that Riddle fails to teach a method that employs a driver

interface in claim 1, and an application interface component and a device interface component in

claim 13. The Examiner takes Official Notice (see MPEP § 2144.03) that a "driver interface, "

an "application interface component," and a "device interface component" in a computer

networking environment were well known in the art at the time the invention was made. The

Applicant is entitled to traverse any/all official notice taken in this action according to MPEP §

2144.03, namely, "if applicant traverses such an assertion, the examiner should cite a reference

in support of his or her position". However, MPEP § 2144.03 further states "See also In re Boon,

439 F.2d 724, 169 USPQ 231 (CCPA 1971) (a challenge to the taking of judicial notice must

contain adequate information or argument to create on its face a reasonable doubt regarding the

circumstances justifying the judicial notice)." Specifically, In re Boon, 169 USPQ 231, 234

states "as we held in Ahlert, an applicant must be given the opportunity to challenge either the

correctness of the fact asserted or the notoriety or repute of the reference cited in support of the

assertion. We did not mean to imply by this statement that a bald challenge, with nothing more, would be all that was needed". Further note that 37 CFR § 1.671(c)(3) states "Judicial notice means official notice". Thus, a traversal by the Applicant that is merely "a bald challenge, with nothing more" will be given very little weight.

The above responses also apply for the argument in regards to the rejection of claim 45.

Claims 2-12, 14 and 46-53 depend on rejected independent claims, therefore are not patentable.

Regarding claim 15, in addition to arguing limitations similar to that discussed in claim 1, Applicant argues that Riddle fails to teach "receiving a file query containing a pointer to a compressed data image file." The Patent Office respectfully direct Applicant's attention to the cited passages that teach an initial exchange of information between the sender and recipient of a packet containing compressed data. In this case the information must inherently contains a pointer to a compressed data image file.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37

CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Alina N Boutah whose telephone number is (703) 305-5104. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday (9:00 am-7:00 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David A Wiley can be reached on (703) 308-5221. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

ANB

DAVID WILEY
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100